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CIRCULATION DURING AUGUST

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of August, 1902, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date	Copies	Date	Copies
1.....	110,720	17.....	113,800
2.....	110,800	18.....	114,180
3.....	110,200	19.....	114,510
4.....	110,000	20.....	115,730
5.....	110,700	21.....	115,000
6.....	110,500	22.....	114,400
7.....	110,300	23.....	115,470
8.....	110,720	24.....	118,960
9.....	110,720	25.....	115,400
10.....	120,050	26.....	115,810
11.....	115,200	27.....	114,840
12.....	115,200	28.....	115,100
13.....	115,200	29.....	115,650
14.....	115,200	30.....	116,000
15.....	115,200	31.....	117,020
16.....	110,200		

Total for the month.....3,000,200

Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed.....70,203

Average daily distribution.....113,877

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unused during the month of August was 6 1/2 per cent.

W. B. CARR,
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 13th day of August, 1902.J. F. FARISH,
Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.
My term expires April 25, 1903.

WORLD'S—1904—FAIR

BEWARE OF THE MEAT TRUST!

When the great merger of American meat-packing interests goes into effect in Chicago on September 27, as is now confidently expected by the houses engineering the deal, another trust of peculiar menace to the people will have been added to the list of American monopolies.

The evil achievement possible to the Meat Trust has already been graphically illustrated at the sore cost of the consuming public. The recent unwarranted advance of the price of meat to exorbitant figures, made by the joint action of the packing houses controlling the situation, imposed hardship and suffering on thousands of families in this country.

There was no excuse for the advance; neither was there any alternative for consumers, save that of going without meat if they were unable or unwilling to pay monopoly prices.

It was little wonder that the National Butchers and Retail M. E. Dealers' Association at once began a movement for the removal of the tariff duties on beef. They saw that competition was necessary to prevent monopoly.

Now, however, the Meat Trust is about to be organized in unassailable form, save in the event of tariff revision, and the Republican party stands stubbornly against tariff revision. The people will never get relief from the oppressive Meat Trust and other dangerous monopolies so long as the Republican party remains in power. That party is controlled by the trusts. If the great food monopoly now being organized in Chicago sees fit to charge exorbitant prices for its products, the people will have to pay those prices.

Meat is a necessity of life. The Meat Trust is preparing to take full advantage of this fact and to grind the people accordingly. The Republican party aids and abets the Meat Trust in its monopoly operations.

The lesson is one that must surely exercise a potent effect upon the American mind. It is a typical lesson of trust malignancy under the "protection" of the Dingley tariff. American consumers of meat and American retail dealers in meat, something like 80,000,000 strong in numbers, are the sufferers. What do they propose to do about it?

KEEP THESE TRUTHS IN MIND.

In figuring upon the probability of tariff revision at the hands of a Republican Congress it will be well to keep in mind the record made by the Republicans in the matter of reciprocity, a policy which they adopted, apparently in good faith, in 1890.

Following this initial action came an abandonment of the policy which was met in 1894 by a protest, and, in 1896, the Republican national platform again declared for reciprocity. In 1897 the Republican party passed a high tariff law with special provisions for reciprocity. And since that time—mark this well—the Republican party has defeated every reciprocity treaty sent to the Senate for ratification, further emphasizing its hostility to such a policy by killing the Cuban reciprocity bill despite the fact that President Roosevelt urged its passage.

This is how the Republican party "favors" reciprocity. What hope is there that tariff revision under Republican control of Congress will ever be attained? The high protectionists are dominant in the Republican party. The monopoly trusts, depending upon the Dingley tariff for the maintenance of their monopolies, dictate Republican action. Do you suppose that a party thus dominated and held subject to the will of the trusts will revise the tariff in obedience to popular sentiment? Do not Republican orators and newspaper organs denounce as "tariff smashers," "tariff tinkers" and "business killers" all who propose a reduction of the Dingley schedules?

The rapidly increasing sentiment in favor of a revision of the tariff that shall relieve the people of its enormous tax burden and of the impositions of the monopoly trusts must look to the Democratic party for

representation and for fearless action in the people's behalf. The Democratic party has never swerved from its allegiance to the sound doctrine of a tariff for revenue only. It is now more than ever the party of tariff reform, since by means of tariff reform only can the trust evil be reached and remedied.

STICK TO THE ONE ISSUE.

If the managers of the Democratic Congressional campaign are keenly awake to a realization of a duty and opportunity of singular promise they will permit no trickery or evasion on the part of their Republican antagonists to obscure the one great issue of tariff revision and the trusts.

It is this question of a revision of the tariff as offering a remedy for the trust evil which now most vitally concerns the American people. A profound national interest has been aroused by developments that revealed the full menace of trustism. During the past year, and especially within the past few months, the people have felt the power of monopoly to an unprecedented degree. A popular resentment of trust greed and selfishness is an active force in the existing situation.

The average American voter knows well that the monopoly trusts owe their existence and their great power to the high tariff. He knows also that a revision of the tariff in the people's interest will do away with the evil of the trust system. He knows in addition that the Republican party, dominated and controlled by the trusts, will not consent to tariff revision. The first step toward a tariff for revenue only must consist of the removal of the Republican party from control of the Government.

The Democratic campaign managers should prosecute an aggressive campaign all along the line on this issue. It places the Republicans on the defensive. It will bring out an overwhelming vote in support of Democratic candidates. The people are in favor of tariff revision. They have learned the injustice of the Dingley tariff and they have come, with good cause, to fear the menace of trustism.

A MORAL QUESTION.

St. Louis Republicans have a plain issue upon which to vote in their primary. Unlike a majority of party contests, this case presents something more than a rivalry among candidates for personal preference. Political morality is on trial.

A rehearsal of the developments will prevent the average Republican from neglecting the main question. As far back as May 23, a conference was held in the offices of the Missouri Pacific Railroad by Colonel Kerens, Colonel Phelps and Frank P. Roberts, who was supposed to represent State Chairman Atkins, then a candidate for re-election.

An agreement was there made by which Colonel Kerens, Republican aspirant for the United States Senatorial nomination, promised to withdraw all opposition to Chairman Atkins on condition that the State Convention would take no action on the Senatorial question, but leave it to the minority in the General Assembly.

The programme was carried out at the Jefferson City Convention. Atkins was re-elected unanimously and Kerens was not balked in his ambition.

Since that time Kerens and Phelps have been busy securing the nomination of friendly legislators. Their success may be indicated by the fact that only in counties overwhelmingly Democratic did any person other than Kerens receive instructions to the legislative nominee.

Here in St. Louis a different situation confronted the two Colonels. By giving to the people a good administration the Democrats have made themselves stronger than any other political organization. At best, the Republicans had a bad record with which to go to the polls.

In this emergency, Kerens took hold of the old Ziegenhein majority in the Republican City Committee, while Phelps manipulated the Meriwether end of a combination between the two forces. As a result, a direct primary, operated by judges, clerks and challengers appointed by the Ziegenhein element, was ordered to nominate the slate named in advance by the Kerens-Phelps people and parcelled out between gangsters and Meriwethers.

Republicans of the better sort protested. The State Committee, after hearing the evidence of treason to party principle and rules, threw out the sixteen members of the City Committee who had ordered the direct primary. New men were appointed to fill the vacancies. There are now two committees claiming to be the official representatives of the party organization in St. Louis.

An application for a writ of certiorari has been refused to the Kerens-Phelps manipulators by Judge Bland of the Court of Appeals. Justice Robinson, the only Republican member of the Supreme Court, has granted a provisional writ of prohibition against the Board of Election Commissioners, ordering it to ignore the reorganized City Committee.

This decision was claimed by friends of Phelps soon after the application was made. They boasted that before Judge Robinson they could not lose.

Is there any place in this scheme where the lobby has not been prominent? Good citizens are opposed to this sort of political brigandage. Combines which boast of their power are not popular in these days. There is only one recourse for good Republicans and that is to prevent the success of Kerens and Phelps in efforts to debauch politics in St. Louis and Missouri.

TRUSTS REACHED THROUGH TARIFF REVISION.

President Roosevelt, in his speeches upon the trusts as an issue in the present campaign, has nothing to say as to the relation in which the trusts stand toward the high protective tariff nor as to the effect which tariff revision would have on the trust evil.

The Republican campaign text-book also dodges this phase of the issue. Wherever there has been a Republican utterance on the question it has been contended that tariff revision would not reach the evil in the trusts and that, therefore, it is not an issue. There is a reasonable certainty that Mr. Roosevelt himself would thus contend and that Republican orators and partisan organs will take the same ground.

The meaning of this line of argument on the part of the Republicans is plain. The trusts care little for any attack upon their power which does not come in the form of an attack upon the high protective tariff. If they and the political party which they control can hold the tariff inviolate against revision it is felt that no material damage injury can come to trustism in any other manner. But just the moment revision of the tariff shall begin, the monopolists well know, the power of the trusts as controlling the markets of this country and exorbitantly overcharging American consumers of trust products will be certain of overthrow. The revision of the tariff means the correction of the evil that is in the trust system.

The foremost issue of the campaigns of 1902 and 1904 is the issue of tariff revision and the trusts. The Democratic party must make an aggressive fight on this issue. The voters of the country are fully aroused to the necessity for a revision of the tariff. They know what it will mean to them in the way of a lessened cost of living brought about by healthy competition for their trade. They know, too, that they will get better prices for the commodities which they must now sell to the trusts without competition among buyers. They will vote overwhelmingly in favor of Democratic candidates standing on a plat-

form which declares for tariff revision. And if Democracy and tariff revision win the fight in the approaching elections, the problem of how to reach and correct the trust evil will be solved by reason of that victory.

THE "OVERCONFIDENCE" RACKET.

Carefully concealed behind the warnings against "overconfidence" now being sounded by Republican organs in discussing the political campaign under way there is an apprehension of Republican defeat at the polls in the November elections.

The surface indications point strongly to the likelihood of such defeat. Owing to the strong trend of popular sentiment against the monopoly trusts and the tariff which created the trusts, the Republican party is in bad odor. It stands before the people as the champion of the tariff and the trusts. The people have determined to remedy the trust evil by bringing about a revision of the tariff. The first step to this end must necessarily be the defeat of the Republican party.

There is no "overconfidence" anywhere in Republican ranks. What the party organs really mean is that there is imminent peril of party disaster now confronting the organization, but the warning against "overconfidence" is as near as they dare come to a confession of this truth. Their position is awkward. They would like to sound a cry for help that should make earth vocal with its despairing volume—and if they did this they know that such a revelation of weakness would cause a stampede away from the party that would but serve to intensify the impending defeat.

Tariff revision to a point that will provide revenue for the expenses of an economical administration of government is now favored by a majority of the American people. A protective tariff, the operation of which has created the monopoly combines known as trusts, by destroying competition and placing American consumers and retailers at the mercy of the combines, is strongly condemned. A revision of the tariff, it is now plain to the people, will remedy the worst evil that is in the trusts. It will injure no legitimate business. It will greatly benefit the masses. The dominant issue of the campaigns of 1902 and 1904, therefore, is this twin issue of the tariff and the trusts. The national Democracy will win in both campaigns by making an aggressive fight on this issue.

In such movements as that now led by Circuit Attorney Folk as official prosecutor of the cases against the Municipal Assembly bootleg gang the welfare of the general community is vitally involved. The success of the movement means a tremendous benefit to St. Louis. Failure, or partial failure, would be deplorable as offering encouragement and emboldenment for the bootleggers to continue their criminal operations. The gang must be broken up and punished. Moral and financial support of Mr. Folk in this arduous undertaking is a duty of citizenship. Financial support may become as necessary as moral. It should be instantly forthcoming when the Circuit Attorney calls for it.

Do Republicans of Missouri intend to permit such effrontery as that which has been displayed by the Kerens-Phelps gang in this city when it announces beforehand the decision of the only Republican member of the Supreme Court? No sooner was the application filed for a writ of prohibition against the recognition of the reorganized City Committee by the Board of Election Commissioners than the "gang" announced that it was safe.

By a revision of the tariff the evil that is in the trust system will be removed. No legitimate business interest will suffer. The people will be greatly benefited. This is why the Democratic party proposes to fight the battles of 1902 and 1904 on the issue of tariff revision.

RECENT COMMENT.

Mayor Johnson and the Presidency.

Wm. E. Curtis, Chicago Record-Herald.
No one, so far as I can ascertain, has ever been able to make Mayor Johnson talk about the presidency. When I approached the subject with him he protested amiably against discussing his own prospects or possibilities, claiming that the Republican papers had started a boom for him as a joke. That was all he was willing to say, but his satellites do not hesitate to discuss his intentions with great freedom, and half a dozen of his closest advisers and lieutenants have declared within the last few days that he will be nominated in 1904 and will go to the Democratic National Convention with a solid delegation from Ohio behind him. When they were reminded that Mr. Johnson was making light of the subject they retorted: "Tom is all right. He isn't saying a word, but is sawing wood just the same." And that describes the situation accurately.

He has stripped himself for the fight. He has no untangling alliances. He has disposed of all his stock in corporations. He has no business cares or responsibilities. He has nothing to explain, and is creating issues every day by his efforts at municipal reform. Mayor Johnson is coming out strong during the approaching campaign in Ohio. Being solely responsible for the candidates and platform, he will assume the management of the canvass, and will make the opening speech of the campaign at Lorain, a little manufacturing city on the lake shore about half way between Cleveland and Sandusky, built up around a steel mill he established there.

Africa's Great Waterfall.

Chicago Record-Herald.
Another great enterprise farther into the heart of Africa, and of immediate importance to the development of the resources of the dark continent, is the subjection of a great cataract in the Zambesi River, discovered by Doctor Livingstone in 1851, and christened Victoria Falls by him in honor of the English Queen. The natives called it "Thundering Smoke," and Doctor Livingstone declared that it was a very appropriate name, because of the sound and the clouds of steam that continually arose from the mighty fall of waters. The spray is visible for seven miles, and the sound may be heard from two to four miles, according to the amount of water running. Sometimes in the height of the rainy season the roar can be distinguished more than four miles. This is due to the geological formation. Before reaching the cataract and after passing over it the Zambesi River flows through a narrow gorge, with perpendicular walls about 250 feet high, which are so formed as to make a gigantic megaphone. The water drops about twice the distance of Niagara. Coming through the tropical jungles, it gets very warm. The air of the chasm, which is never reached by the sun, is very cool, and there is a strong breeze, like the draft of a chimney, always blowing through it. Owing to this sudden change in temperature, before the water has fallen fifty feet it expands into vapor, which rises several hundred feet into the air.

Novelists Should Be Optimistic.

The Independent.
But it may be objected, those modern writers are realists; they write things down just as they happen in ordinary life. Well, it may be that events in our own lives and those of our neighbors do not come out exactly as we might wish; but on the whole the problem is usually solved before the curtain falls. Then, too, the writer is like the physician—he must be an optimist. The physician who tells his patients about all the cases with which he is familiar in which the outcome was unsatisfactory soon has no patients left to listen. And so we look to our story-tellers, not for portrayals of exceptional cases of misanthropy and disappointment, but for cheerful and hopeful visions of life.

Hard Drinkers Are Short-Lived.

Leslie's Weekly.
More interesting and remarkable, perhaps, than any other disclosures made by Doctor Dana are those relating to the capacity of men for drink and duration of life among habitual inebriates. On the latter point, the conclusions reached are that in serious cases the duration of life is about fifteen years—the maximum being over forty years. In general, it is said that hard drinking can rarely be carried on for more than twenty years, and it generally brings the victim to grief at about the age of 60.

CHOSEN QUEEN OF ELKS' CARNIVAL.



Who has been chosen queen of the Elks' carnival at Kirksville, Mo.
Kirksville, Mo., Sept. 12.—Miss Ola Jonas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund Jonas, has been chosen queen of the carnival to be given here under the auspices of the Elks September 16 to 20.
Miss Jonas is a popular and attractive young lady of the brunette type and is one of the society belles of the town.
She has chosen for her maids of honor the four young ladies who stood next to her in the contest—Misses Clara Fout, Pauline Dobson, Emma Rombauer and Beate Link.

NEGRO PAID DEATH PENALTY.

Jesse Johnson Hanged for Murder at New London, Mo.

New London, Mo., Sept. 12.—Jesse Johnson, the negro who murdered and robbed Marcus D. McRae, postmaster of Rensselaer, this county, last April, was hanged here to-day.

He ascended the scaffold and began talking, saying he had made peace with God and believed his crime had been forgiven, and that he would be saved. He sang several lines of an old hymn and then began crying.
At 10:30 the rope was adjusted about his neck by Sheriff Whitmore and the trap was sprung. The body fell seven feet and hung fourteen minutes, when it was pronounced dead.
Johnson set up last night and talked freely with the despatchers until midnight. When he went to bed and slept soundly until morning when he had to be culled. He will be buried in the morning and begged that it be given decent burial.

DOCKERY ADDRESSES VETERANS

Survivors of Mexican War Close Reunion at Columbia.

Columbia, Mo., Sept. 12.—The twenty-fourth annual reunion of the Mexican War Veterans' Association of Missouri ended here to-day. At the morning session Nick Perito of Illinois read a poem before the association on "The Law Mexican Veteran." The veterans were so highly pleased with the poem that they ordered the secretary to have it printed. The remainder of the session was devoted to business.
The following officers were re-elected:

FROM THE GREAT POETS.

THE CONQUERED BANNER.

BY FATHER RYAN.

"The Conquered Banner" was written shortly after Lee's surrender and read at a fair in Charleston, S. C., where it was received with great enthusiasm. A curious relic in the archives of the Confederacy is the scrapbook of 23 designs for a Confederate flag. This was adopted March 5, 1862. The motto of design was "Stars and Bars." This was adopted March 5, 1862. The resolution said: "The flag of the Confederate States of America shall consist of a blue field with thirteen stars in number as many as the States in the Confederacy. The third or bottom stripe shall be of red running the full length of the flag." The flag of the Confederacy was adopted on the 22nd of February, 1862, and was used until the 9th of May, 1863, when it was replaced by the "Stars and Bars" flag. The flag of the Confederacy was adopted on the 22nd of February, 1862, and was used until the 9th of May, 1863, when it was replaced by the "Stars and Bars" flag. The flag of the Confederacy was adopted on the 22nd of February, 1862, and was used until the 9th of May, 1863, when it was replaced by the "Stars and Bars" flag.

URL that Banner, for 'tis weary:
Round its staff 'tis drooping dreary:
Furl it, fold it—it is best:
For there's not a man to wave it,
And there's not a sword to save it,
And there's not one left to love it,
In the blood that heroes gave it,
And its folds now scorn and brave it:
Furl it, hide it—let it rest!

Take that Banner down! 'tis tattered;
Broken is its staff and shattered;
And the valiant hosts are scattered,
Over whom it floated high.
Oh, 'tis hard for us to fold it,
Hard to think there's none to hold it,
Hard that those who once unrolled it,
Now must furl it with a sigh!

Furl that Banner—furl it sadly!
Once ten thousands hailed it gladly,
And ten thousands wildly, madly,
Swore that foemen's sword should never
Hearts like theirs entangled sever,
Till that flag should float forever
Over their freedom or their grave!

Furl it! for the hands that grasped it,
And the hearts that fondly clasp'd it,
Cold and dead are lying low;
And that Banner—it is trailing,
While around it sounds the wailing
Of its people in their woe.

For, though conquered, they adore it,
Love the cold, dead hands that bore it,
Weep for those who fell before it,
Pardon those who trailed and tore it;
And oh, wildly they deplore it,
Now to furl and fold it so!

Furl that Banner! True, 'tis gory,
Yet 'tis wreathed around with glory,
And 'twill live in song and story
Though the folds are in the dust!
For its fame on brightest pages,
Penned by poets and by sages,
Shall go sounding down the ages—
Furl it! fold it though now we must.

Furl that Banner, softly, slowly!
Treat it gently—it is holy,
For it drops above the dead,
Touch it not—unfold it never;
Let it drop there, furl'd forever—
For its people's hopes are fed!

AMERICAN CREW FOR COLOMBIAN WARSHIP.

Reporter on San Francisco Newspaper to Be Executive Officer of the Begoia.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 12.—There is every prospect that the steamer Begoia, when she sails from this port under the Colombian flag, will have on board an out-and-out American crew, officers and all. Seymour Dutton, a reporter on a San Francisco morning paper, has shipped as executive officer of the "Begoia," the converted steamer will be called.

Dutton, who is a grandson of Admiral Seymour, was educated at the Annapolis Naval Academy, and was an officer on the Gloucester during the naval operations in Cuban waters. Captain N. H. Marmaduke will command.

Just when the Begoia will leave this port is uncertain. She is supposed to be edited here, but the vessel can put to sea in a week if necessary.
At Acapulco the steamer is to pick up a big bow gun. While there she will get her small guns, including a Gatling and ammunition.

SAID HE WOULD NOT RETURN.

Deputy Treasurer of Rock Island County Disappears.

Rock Island, Ill., Sept. 12.—Albert E. Lyford of this city, Deputy County Treasurer of Rock Island County, has disappeared, and in a note to his family states that he will never return.
Investigation reveals an apparent shortage of \$500 in his accounts, which his bondsmen will have to make good.
Mr. Lyford has always been highly esteemed.

Delegates to Supreme Council.

At a meeting held Thursday, by St. Bridget's Council, No. 8, Knights of Father Mathew, the following delegates to Supreme Council at Kansas City: James O'Reilly, Thomas H. Corcoran, Timothy Connor, Cornelius Kelleher, Thomas Church, L. D. Philbert, Thomas Jennings, William P. Kelly and P. J. Moylan.

FASHION IDEA FROM FRANCE.



BROWN VELVETEEN GOWN.
This artistic but simple form is enhanced by the exquisite sleeves and general outlines of the skirt produced by the king of tailor-made construction. The bands of plain cloth set on in artistic outline, the rich tulle of the skirt, the rich fur collar and the embroidered vest in colors combine to give richness to the simplicity of form which the modern dress must always conform to to be at the one time elegant and satisfactory. The hat, by Paul Virot, is of light blue roughened felt with paradise feathers and crush roses.

A. A. Selkirk & Co.'s
Regular Saturday sale takes place every Saturday morning at 10:30 o'clock at their store, 108-110 Chestnut avenue. Importers of furniture, carpets, stoves and other miscellaneous articles are sold at very nominal figures.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS.

From The Republic, September 14, 1877.
Alexander Busche and Miss Louisa Valls were married at the old home of the bride, Second and Taylor streets, Carondelet.
A lawn party was given at the residence of A. W. Newman to the Farmers' Grange of Creve Coeur Lake.
Friends of M. J. Lippman urged him to stand for re-election as a member of the Board of Education.
Prominent owners of fine trotting horses made entries in a race at the Fair Grounds. T. H. Rockwood's horse Maxey won. J. Cory, W. T. Dickson and H. Murray were represented in the race.
The South St. Louis militia met at the Turner Hall, Carondelet, and elected officers: R. W. Waters, Henry Gausman, William Robinson, Conrad Fisk, L. T. Wells, C. Betton, Doctor W. H. Outen, Doctor F. Hill and W. H. Grapevine.
General H. Grapevine, State Railroad Commissioner, sent to the St. Louis Exposition and Fair a portrait of Daniel Boone by Chester Harding.
In the St. Louis County Court Judge James A. Henderson probed the wills of Henry Busch and John G. Matthes.
In fashion notes it was remarked that skirts had been tied back so long they had begun to stay there themselves.
Annie Bockert, 5 years old, of No. 1021 Mount street, fell from a second-story window. Charles Schuchman, Jr., who was passing, heard a shout, and, looking up, braced himself and caught the child in his arms. The shock caused him to fall to the pavement with his burden. Neither was seriously hurt.
Robert Campbell began his plans for rebuilding the Southern Hotel.
Mrs. D. P. Bowers, presented her version of "Mary Stuart" at the Olympic Theatre.
Doctor Charles W. Stevens appeared before the Board of Health in regard to the sanitary condition of a pond which stood on the property of P. W. Dillon, at Park avenue and Grattan street.